LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW ANGLO-UNITED STATES TREATY SAID TO BE IN WASHINGTON.

all bury Forming His Cabinet Gladstone's Rejetnder and Lament-Exciting Scene in the French Senate-Filthy Greek Gypsies-Smallpox.

London, July 15 .- In spite of denials i positively asserted that the draft of an extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been signed by Lord Rosebery and Minister Phelps and is now in Washington. The prospect of a really effective extradition treaty causes Intense gratification here. Interviews with Scotland Yard officials show a consensus of opinion that the old treaty was almost use-less as regarded many of the worst offenses, A veteran detective remarked that if the

SALISBURY FORMING HIS CABINET. LONDON, July 15.—Lord Salisbury has offered to give the liberal unionists four seals in the cabinet and an equal ratio of the lesser offices. He will permit Lord Hartington to be leader in the house of commons and to select what office he chooses, excepting that of promier. Lord Selisbury proposes to again unite the premiership with the office of foreign secretary.

The conservative newspapers predict that The conservative newspapers profict that the first fight will arise over obstructive ageties by the Gladstonians and Parnellites, dimfsterial circles deny the charge, and aftern that Mr. Gladstone is desirous of extending the speaker's powers of cloture. Mr. Parnell is disposed to follow the lead of Mr. Gladstone, but 4f. Lord Salisbury proposes coercion, every means will be resorted to to protract opposition.

Mr. Gladstone has postponed the meeting of the cabinet until Tuesday to enable all the ministers to be present.

The tories have elected 312 candidates; the unionists, 75; the Gladstonians, 182, and the Parnellites, 81.

The total vote thus far is: Conservatives and unionists, 1,455,038; Gladstonians, 1,382,118.

EXCITITIO SCENE IN THE PRESCH SENATE.

1,382,118.

EXCITING SCHEE IN THE PRESCH SENATE.

PARIS, July 15.—The expulsion of the Duc d'Aumale was the cause of an exciting scene in the senate to-day. M. Chesnelong said that the duke's letter to President Grevy in nowise justified his expulsion, and that the government had violated the principle that an officer's commission was his property. Gen. Boulanger, minister of war, replied that he would not tolerate an insolent/letter like the duke's. An uproar ensued, and Baron Lareinty shouted that the expulsion of the duke was an act of cowardice. Gen. Houlanger declared that he would not permit such an expression to be applied to the minister of war, and quitted the tribune.

M. Sardien stated that the Duc d'Aumale's letter had been written with the consent of the Comte de Paris, and that the whole affair was a veritable plot.

Gen. Boulanger declared that he would foiful his duty as a republican minister.

M. Larienty said he regretted that so distinguished a soldier as Gen. Boulanger should insult any one who was absent. They then passed to the order of the day, by a vote of 157 to 78, approving the conduct of the government, and expressing confidence in its vigilance.

London, July 15.—The Duc d'Aumale and the Duc de Chartres, with a suite of iffeen persons, arrived at Brussels to-day, the report of the arrival of the Duc d'Aumale and the Duc de Chartres, with a suite of iffeen persons, arrived at Brussels to-day, the report of the arrival of the Duc d'Aumale and the Duc de Chartres, with a suite of iffeen persons, arrived at Brussels to-day.

Gen. Boulanger has challenged Baron Larointy to a duel in c'assequence of the iffair in the senate to-day.

GLADSTONE'S REJONDER—A LAMENT.

London, July 15.—Mr. Gladstone has

GLADSTONE'S REJOINDER-A LAMENT. GLADSTONE'S REJOINDER—A LAMENT.
LONDON, July 15.—Mr. Gladatone has written a rejoinder to the Duke of Westminster's reply to the premier's charge that his grace struck a blow at the aristocracy by descring liberalism and siding the election of the tory candidate in his district of Chester by the use of money and carriages. Mr. Gladstone twits the duke with "working for the tories harder than he ever worked for the liberala," and suggests that in doing so be was striking a similar blow at the aristocracy to that which he gave it when he helped to defeat the reform till in 1866. Mr. Gladstone says he does not challenge the propriety of the duke's not challenge the propriety of the duke's action, but that he is grieved over it. "It was an act against patriotism," continues Mr. Gladstone, and then he adds: "To disunite the classes and so impair the strength of the empire are acts as grave as to strike aristoeracy, which in 1866, you art, in destroying

a chief part, in destroying the reform till and in ousting the government. Is, it not possible that what you then did you may be doing 55%? * 8 In my eyes the gravity of the present issue involves the honor of the amuter \$170 a city. volves the honor of the empire. 1 The ized world has stamped England's policy with discredit and disgrace. government sought to cancel the past, on which you shut your eyes, and meet the present and future demands, thinking Eng-land's honor should be cleared. I lament that this should be prevented."

FILTHY GREEK GYPSIES. LIVERPOOL, July 15.—The National Steamship Company has declined to accept as passengers a second party of Greek gypsies, who have squatted in a railway depot. They are in a filthy condition and the railway officials have been compelled to make lavish use of disinfectants. A magistrate was applied to for an order for their removal, but he decided that he had no power to act, because the depot was private propto act, because the depot was private prop-The city authorities have compelled the

Greek gypsies to camp outside limits while awaiting passage. SMALLPON INCREASING RAPIDLY.

Sangrago De Curr., July 15 (via Galveston.)—Smallpox is increasing rapidly, not only here, but in other parts of the repub-lic. Congress has approved a law making vaccination compulsory.

A Long Hange Reminder.

Pontiand, Mr., July 15.—In 1890 Capt. I.
W. Tibbetts, of this city, master and part
owner of the bark Celina, laden with 8,000 cegs of powder consigned to New Orleans, put kegs of powder consigned to New Orieans, put into the Bhomas for repairs. While there Capt. Tibbetts learned that Louisiana had seesded, and he was unwilling to deliver the powder to be used against his country. He returned to New York, where the government appropriated Lis cargo, paying the owners therefor. The captain less their freight money, and since 1872 has been a claimant on the government of damages. Messes, Diaine, Hale, and Frye severally introduced bills for his relief into Courters; that of Benster Frye, introduced this year, asks that \$10,000 be paid to Capt. Tibbetts.

ited this city to night, more severe in the stern section; a kind of water spout, unwisted this city to night, more severe in the western section; a kind of water spout, unroofing many houses on Stricker street and Harlem avouce. Harlem square had trees form up by the roots, and timbs of others were wring off. On Fremont avenue nearly all the houses were thooded. The damage will be great. Joists were caught up by the wind and nurled through the air, carrying destruction to windows, and in some instances knocking the chimneys and bricks from the tops of the buildings. At a late hour to-night some of the streets are impassable from a blockade of tin roofs and scanling. No personal fully was abstanted as far as can be esecretained.

A Whipping and a Coat of Tar. READING, Pa., July 15,-At Naomi, this county, near midnight, about 100 men, many of them masked, went to the house of Mrs

Representative Beach Seriously III. said this afternoon that the patient was very confortable to-day and had passed a good right. He was delirious last night, but this morning was perfectly rational. The physician mys he does not think Mr. Beach will die.

DISCOURAGED AND DISGUSTED, Feeling of the Commissioners at the Result of Their Labors.

The District commissioners yesterday spent nearly the whole day at the capitol, hopeful that the District would be bene-fited by the passage of certain necessary nopeful that the District would be benefited by the passage of certain necessary measures. They did all in their power to suggest to the members of the House what legislation was needed, and waited until the House had concluded with District matters. The result was the commissioners left the building thoroughly disgusted and disheartened. Since Congress has been in session the commissioners have been in almost daily attendance at the capitol, doing all in their power to present to the two houses the needs of Washington. Not content with this they also wrote lotters explaining matters submitted to them by senator a and representives in a charginal forcible manner. These letters will fill nearly a volume. The commissioners were very anxions to have the bill passed reducing the percentage on tax arrearages to 6 per cent. The passage of this bill would have made the receipts of the collector thomands of dollars larger this year than before. The bill was so framed as to become an equitable one. Along with this bill was one for giving the commissioners power togreate necessary police regulations. The commissioners now feel assured that the District will get nothing from the present Congress.

K. OF P. PRIZE DRILL. Competition Between Companies at

from the present Congress.

Toronto Yesterday.
Tenorro, July 15.—Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the Kuights of Pythias prize drill companies commoned at Exhibition Fark to day. The ground is in very had condition. In class B three divisions entered—the Obicago, Lincoln, Neb., and Terre Haute, Ind. The decision has not yet been announced, but it is understood that the Chicago division takes the first prize and the Lincoln division the second. The judges are Maj. Woodruff and Lieut, and Adjutant Smith, of the 12th United States infantry, and Lieut. Col. Otter, commandant of the Infantry school at Toronto. The competitions in class A will take place this afternoon.

[Special correspondence of the REPURIGAN.]
TORONTO, July 14.—This city is packed nelement weather, the Knights of Pythias

TORONTO, July 14.—This city is packed with people who come from all parts of Capada and the United States to participate Canada and the United States to participate in the celebrations of the twenty-second session of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. Sunday night 1,000 excursionists arrived from Washington, D. C., and the knights were quartered at the Shakeapeare Hotel. The Grand Lodge began its session Monday morning in the Knights of Pythias Hall, Queen street. Among the Washington members of the Grand Lodge are Jusius H. Bathbone, founder of the order; Halvor Nelson, supreme secretary of the endowment rank, and John W. Thompson. The supreme representatives order; Halvor Nelson, supreme socretary of the endowment rank, and John W. Thompson. The supreme representatives are J. G. L. Foxwell and Halvor Nelson. Monday night the play of "Damon and Pythias" was given at the Grand Opera House. Tuesday morning the knights attended divine service in St. James Cathedral. The grand parade took place at 3:30 o'clock that afternoon. About 5:000 aniformed knights were in line. Brig. Gen. James R. Cornahan commanded. The route was quite long, but the applause that greeted the soldierly bearing of the knights from thousands of throats made them forget about the fatigue. On the evening following the parade a public reception was tendered the Grand Lodge at the Caledonia Curling Club rink. The address of welcome was delivered by Hon. John B. Robinson, lieutenant governor of Ontario, on behalf of the province. Replies were made by the founder and P. S. C. Justus H. Ratthone, of Washington, D. C. The occasion was enlivened by the excelent music of the 10th Royal Grenadler band. While the Grand Lodge was being entertained the visiting knights were placed aboard ten steamboate and given an excursionists were also treated to a fine display of fireworks. Everyone in Toronto is doing everything to make the visitors' stay an enjoyable one. During the fine display of fireworks. Everyone in forento is doing everything to make the visitors' stay an enjoyable one. During the next few days the knights will find themselves besieged on all sides to go here, there, and everywhere. The only bother just now is trying to get the Canadians take our American money.

Students of Blacksburg College Resent the Removal of Faithful Republican

Officials-A Coupon Case on Trial. RICHMOND, VA., July 15 .- The Bourbons having taken charge of the Blacksburg College, some of the students hung Gov. College, some of the students hung too, Lee, Gen. L. Lomax, the new president, and ex-Judge Waller R. Staples, rector of the college, in efficy on the college building, writing the name of each above and adding the words, "Democracy and Death." The removal of faithful Republican officers to give place to Bourbon untried officials was distasteful to the students of the college.

coupon case on TRIAL. COUPON CASE ON TRIAL.

The circuit court of the United States, Judges Bond and Hughes presiding, have been all day trying the case of Dulaney vs. the treasurer of Shenandoah county and the state board of indemnity, consisting of the first and second auditors, the treasurer, the secretary of the commonwealth, and the attorney general. The case was not finished, and the jury was adjourned over till tomorrow. H. G. Dulaney, a wealthy citizen of Shenandoah county, tendered the state coupons in payment of his taxes, which was refused, and the county treasurer levied on eight of Dulaney's cattle and sold them. Dulaney sued him for treapass in making the levy and sale, claiming damages at \$100,000. The state's officers are defended by the Hon. J. Randolph Tucker and Attorney General Ayers, and Dulaney by William L. Royall, counsel for the creditors of the state, and William H. Sands. Gov. Lee and all officers of the state were in the court room. The case will probably be concluded to-morrow.

Grave Troubles in Mexico. Galveston, July 15.—A special to the News from Laredo says: "For several days past there from Laredo says. "For several days past there have been runners of serious trouble along the Mexican torder, on the Rio Grande. Yesterday telegrams were received from the City of Mexico ordering troops to be stationed at Nuevo Laredo, down the river, to suppress a contemplated revolutionary outbreak in the state of Tamaul p.s. To-day suffairs assumed a graver attitude, from the fact that a number of Winchester rities mave been purchased here with which to sam a votunteer company of Nuevo Laredo to assist in the defense of that city. The latest reports received to night represent that a state of grave alarm to high represent that a state of grave alarm xists, and that a serious conflicts will occur between the government forces and the revo-intionists who, it is said, have been armine for some time in the state of Tamaniloss, but the object of their movement has been kept a profound secret. In this uprising, as in the one has becomber in Nuevo Loon, the hand of the government can be seen. There is no doubt that before two months are part the state of Tamaulipus will be under military rule.

Arranging New Railroad Tariffs. CHICAGO, July 15.—The railroad mooting with its representatives from fine a great roads went into session again at 10 a. m. to-day. A

A Masonic Educt.

New York, July 15.—News from Montreat that the grand mester of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Quebec had issued an edict severing all intercourse with the Grand Lodge of England reared much interest in Masonic circles in this city. The Grand Lodge of England request to cut off the three English Montreal which refused to shifts to with the Grand

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY

THE SENATE TRYING TO AVOID DAN-

Which Prompt Senatorial Action-Spicy Personalities in the House-Important Measures Passed Last Night.

The Senate resumed consideration of the iver and harbor bill, and proceeded with the consideration of amendments adopted in committee of the whole. All of these having been disposed of, the whole bill was open to amendment. Attempts were made to strike out several clauses adopted in committee of the whole, but they failed. Mr. Logan moved to increase the appro-priation for the Illinois river from \$100,000

to \$150,000. Adopted.

priation for the Illinois river from \$100,000 to \$150,000. Adopted.

Mr. Plumb moved, as an additional section, that the Secretary of War report airmaily the names and residences of civilian eigheers employed in the work of river and harbor improvement. He remarked that the reason for his amendment was that civil engineers were doing the work and army engineers loading around. Adopted.

Mr. McMillan, chairman of the committee on commerce, moved to strike out all after the enacting classes in the bill, and insert all the items now in the bill, and insert all the items now in the bill, except that in each case the amount is reduced 25 per cent. He explained that the amount of the House bill was (in round numbers) \$15,000,000, the amount as reported by the committee on commerce \$15,000,000, the amount as agreed to by the Senate in committee of the whole \$500,000 more, and that the smount under the proposed 25 per cent, reduction would be \$14,000,000.

Mr. Riddleberger demanded the reading of the amendment in extense, and charged the committee on commerce with coverdice in not daring to take out of the bill appropriations for minnow streams, while reducing 95 per cent) the apprendation.

dice in not daring to take out of the bill appropriations for ininow streams, while reducing (25 per cent) the appropriations for important rivers and harbors.

The clerk proceeded to read the amendment, but soon afterward Mr. Riddleberger withdrew his demand.

Mr. McMillan stated, in reply to a question of Mr. Riddleberger's, that he had submitted his substitute by direction of the committee and commerce. It embraced all the items on the legislation that were incorporated in the bill and amendments—except that each item was reduced 25 per cent.

except that each item was reduced 25 per ceut.

Mr. Coke said, that as a member of the committee on commerce, he did not concur in the motion submitted by its chairman. If the appropriations in the bill were sustained by the Indement of the officers of the government, if necessity existed for these improvements, and if there was money in the treasury to pay for them, why should the amounts be reduced?

The only chance of competition with railroads was by canals, lakes, and rivers. If the country could not get fast competition it would be under the domination of a railroad oligarchy. The object of the bill was to increase the efficiency of these instrumentalities, to which alone they could look for competition with the railroad system. He vestured the assertion that railroads expended annually in repairs between five hundred and a thousand millions and yet this bill only proposed to expend letwen eighteen and nineteen millions for keeping up the waterways of the country. He would vote \$39,000,000 a year for river and harbor improvements if it could be spent judiciously and economically. The Senate should stand by the bill. The cinmor against it was a fictilious one, a manufactured one. It came from the railroads and from a press under the domination of the railroads,

Messra Dolph and McMillan concurred heartly in what had been said by the Senator from Texas (Mr. Coke).

Mr. Eusits said that the senator from Minnesota (Mr. McMillan) had vaguely referred to some danger to the bill if the proposed reduction were not made. He asked whether the danger existed in Senate or elsewhere.

Mr. McMillan It does not exist in this body, as I believe.

Mr. Eusits, Have you any more specific information as to the danger "elsewhere" (whatever that may mean) than other members of the committee have?

Mr. McMillan I have no more specific information.

Mr. Plumb. Was it the deliberate judgment of the committee have?

nformation.
Mr. Plumb. Was it the deliberate judgment of the committee on commerce that all of the appropriations provided in the bill should be made, as matters of public public interest?

Mr. McMillsn. I cannot answer that uestion affirmatively without qualifica-on. The bill, as reported, was assented by the computition by the committee.
Mr. Frye (a member of the committee on unmerce) said that a majority of the mmittee had been in favor of each item.

of the bill as reported. For himself he was opposed to the whole bill.

Mr. McMillan, to reply to further questioning by Mr. Plumb, stated that the committee (as a committee) was positively in favor of the bill. If he had his own choice he would have it passed as it stood.

favor of the bill. If he had his own choice he would have it passed as it stood. Mr. Plumb. Have you any late indica-tions as to the condition of the treasury that the money would not be forthcoming? Mr. McMillan. The information that I have as to the condition of the treasury is altogether accessible to the senator from Kaness.

Kansus.
Mr. Kenna (also a member of the com mittee on commerce) asked Mr. Plumb whether be was for or against the bill as it

Mr. Plumb replied that if he could be

Mr. Plumb replied that if he could be persuaded that the money could be usefully expended (and on objects of public necessity) he would not only support a bill appropriating \$50,000,000, but one appropriating \$50,000,000.

Mr. Kenna said that the proposed reduction did not address itself to his individual judgment. While he would support the motion, it was not on account of any misgiving as to the amount appropriated. The committee on commerce had gone through the bill laboriously. There was not an item in it which had not been subjected to the closest accutiny. losest scrutiny.
Mr. Plumb inquired of Mr. Kenna whether elsewhere" had any effect on the com-

mittee.

Mr. Kenua replied that in yielding to the proposition for a reduction, he yielded to what he conceived to be "the general proprieties of the situation." He had not sought information "elsewhere." So far as he was concerned, he would vote for the bill, even if it appropriated twenty-five millions.

Mr. Eustis said that he was an earnest original, and blindfold supporter of the bill. He had followed the committee on commerce with the utmost confidence and affection. But now the committee called upon him to give up \$500,000 of the appro-priation for the Mississippi river improve-

menta.

Mr. Kenna. And every other senator and representative has to submit to a reduction in the same proportion for works in their

trout streams.

Mr. Kenna. Nor do I, nor any of us, so far as this bill is concerned.

Mr. Buther asked Mr. Eustis whether he was a "thick-and thin friend of the bill, in

was a "thick-and this friend of the bill, in season and out of season."

Mr. Eusifs. I have proved that and I propose to prove it further by voilug against the motion to reduce. I consider that motion an imputation on the commit-tee on commerce. I consider it a serious reflection on the Senate. Whatever may be apprehended by others, I do not intend to be intimidated in the discharge of my duty as a senator. The proposition is a to be intimidated in the discharge of my duty as a senator. The proposition is a humilitating and degrading surrender on our part—to what influence I will not attempt to describe. It is a confession, at the conclusion of our labors, that there is something wrong about this bill; that the bill contains a vice of some kind, and that this committee and the Senate do not dare to go before the country and assume the responsibility. I hope that the friends of the measure will vote against the motion. If the committee on commerce propose to turn its back on the measure; if it is afraid to confront the enemy (whoever he may be); if it is afraid to face the fire—let us

who have been, up to this time, followers of
the committee have the courage ourselves
to assume the responsibility.

Mr. Edmunds said that, in voting for the
proposition, he did not understand that he
was easting any reflection on the committee on commerce, but quite the responsibility.

The Secate had just had sent to it a joint
resolution from the House proposing to
pay off a very respectable portion of the
public debt. In the interest of paying the
public debt the committee on commarce
(looking at the debates in both houses and
at the reports of the Secretary of the
Tressury) had thought fit to propose a reduction of 25 per cent. in this particular
bill. In his own opinion it would be better
still to reduce the aggregate 50 per cent.
Still the soit of the committee was an act of
wisdom and prudence, and was not dorimental to the public interests.

Mr. Miller appealed to the friends of the
bill to rally to the support of the committee. He ascribed Mr. Eustis's position
on the bill and his desire to swell it to his
well-known bostlity to the saministration,
and to his wish to force a presidential veto.
It was an open secret, he said, that arrising
were out of order. (Subsequently Mr.
Danlel stated that had he known that personal aliusions had previously been made,
be would not have raised the point of order.]

Mr. Lowry said that the language used
by the gentleman (Mr. Glover) was charresult to the public occasociating with people accustomed to the
accitating with was of the serve the
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accitating with a discovering the people
accitating with a personal to such that all personal allusociating with a personal allusociating with people accustomed to the
accitation of the serve the comaccitation while he also do the restility of an accitation whild had not on the timestilly to the
accitation ceto. Mr. Gorman (a member of the committee

Mr. Gorman (a member of the committee on commerce) said that he had supported the proposition to reduce the bill, but not because he apprehended a veto. He had over given that Idea a thought. The senator from New York (Mr. Miller) had done the Fresident great injustice in intimating that the President had ever expressed an opinion about the river and harbor bill.

Mr. Miller said that the senator must have misunderstood what he had said on that point. He had made no such intimation. On the contrary, in all his private intercourse, he had always insisted that the President was a man who understood something of the great public works of the country, and had intumated his judgment that the President would not veto the bill. But the contrary opinion had prevailed among offlers, who had, perhaps, a better right than himself to express an opinion on ight than himself to express an opinion on he subject.

Mr. Gorman expressed the belief that no

Mr. Gorman expressed the behef that no man had a right to represent the opinion of the President on the subject.

Mr. Edmunds objected—that it was out of order, and unseemly and improper, to refer to any possible or impossible action of the President, or of the House of Representatives in relation to the bill.

The chair (Mr. Sherman) said that the point of order was well taken; but he had observed that senators frequently violated the rule in an indirect manner, by reference to what was done "elsewhere." He regarded this indirect violation of the rule as a violation of decency and propriety.

The discussion was further continued by Mr. Gorman, Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Eustis, Mr. Miller, Mr. Riddleberger, Mr. Call, and Mr. Plumb. The latter criticised the committee on continuers, and referred to the rumors of a presidential voto as something which came underground by the sewerage system between the white house and the capitol.

Mr. Corger (a member of the committee

which came underground by the sewerage system between the white house and the capitol.

Mr. Conger (a member of the committee on commerce) resented the references to his committee and characterized them as "an insidious attack upon the committee." All through the speech, be said, had run an attack on the motives, sincerity, honesty, and honor of the committee. The senator from Kansas had spoken of some "sewerage system." Ah, sir, said Mr. Conger, this kind of attack smells of the cloace. The senator's suggestion of the sewerage system." Ah, sir, said Mr. Conger, this kind of attack smells of the cloace. The senator's suggestion of the sewerage system indicates a seeking for the motives of men in some filthy place, and I leave it there with that expression. How much better is the senator from Kansas than are the members of the committee on commerce How much higher does he stand than his fellow senators? What have the members of the committee on commerce done that they should be held up to the secon of their fellows and of the people! I admit his great eloquence, his superiority in soaring high—aye, and in sinking low, but I do not admit his superior bonesty, integrity, or industry.

At the close of Mr. Conger's speech, which was extremely bitter throughout, and which seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed by his audience, the Senate, without coming to a vote, adjourned at 6:30.

THE HOUSE.

dvileged matter the resolution offered by im on Wednesday, calling for an inquiry by the committee on rules as to the author of certain interpolations. In the Record in of certain interpolations in the Record in the matter of a colloquy between Mr. Lowry, of Indiana, and Mr. Glover, of Missouri, some days ago, and in the matter of a substitution of one resolution for a totally different one reported from the committee on expenditures in the Treasury Department on Tuesday relative to alleged frauds by R. D. Lancaster, of St. Louis Mr. Glover, of Missouri, said that not baving been in the House when the resolution was effered on Wednesday, a fact which he had no doubt was the result of contrivance rather than of accident, he had learned that an effort had been made, not by inadventure, but by design, to persuade ance rather than of accident, be had ices used that an effort had been made, not by inadventure, but by design, to persuade the Liouse that he had been guilty of an interpolation in the Record. The fact was that the resolution reported from the committee on expenditures in the Treasury Department had been called to his attention on Wednesday, and naturally, as any man would, actuated by an honest design and not by maliciousness, he had gone to the official reporters and inquired in regard to the matter. The reporter had stated to him that this was a mistake; he had called the attention of the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. Breckinridge) to the matter, and they had concluded that the guitteman from Indiana (Mr. Lowry) had incorporated by accident the wrong resolution in his report. If the gentleman had not been actuated by a feeling unworthy of a member on this floor he would have made the same inquiry and reached the same conclusion. And since the gentleman from Indiana, as he understood it, discinimed any imputation on him in this connection, and did, not charge or instructed that he had been guilty of a fraud, he (Mr. Lowry) would take no exception to the remark that any man who would make that statement—since the remark did not apply to a member of the House—was a hinkstatement—since the remark did not apply to a member of the House—was a black-

to a member of the House—was a blackguard and a list.

After some controversy as to whether or
not Mr. Lowry had on Wednesday withdrawn that portion of the resolution referring to the colloquy between himself and
Mr. Glover, in order to settle the difficulty,
Mr. Lowry withdrew that portion.

Ar. Lowry, referring to the colloquy,
stated that he had taken occasion to say
then that if he had any further conversation
with the gentleman he would take care
to have a third person present. In the
Record he found that there had been appended to the colloquy a statement purcended to the colloquy a statement pur-orting to have come from the gentleman rom Missouri, that he (Mr. Lowry) would not have made that remark if there had been a third person present at the conver-sation about which he was speaking. Know-ing that that statement had not been made on the floor be had gone to the printing

on the floor be had gone to the printing cifice to make inquiries.

Mr. Liower made the point of order that Mr. Lowry was not speaking to the resolution pending, but to the resolution pending, but to the resolution which had been withdrawn.

Mr. Lowry said that he was attempting to show that he was animated by patience, fortearance, and charity toward the gentleman, instead of by any feeling of III will or malice. He then went on to say that he had offered the resolution with the consent and by the advice of members of the committee on expenditures in the Treasury Department. It had been said by the individual who represented one of the St. Louis districts that the opportunity had been sought to introduce the resolution at a time when he was not present in

Catch"-Sporting Items.

sould aliasions had previously been made, be would not have raised the point of order.]

Mr. Lowry said that the language used by the gentleman (Mr. Glover) was characteristic of those who were in the habit of associating with people accustomed to the use of such expressions. Some gentleman were irrepressible in the way of being conspicuous for mischief on all possible occasions. There had been a description given of a character of this kind—that he was like a flee, a fly, and a flitch of becon, Like a flee, he was en everybody's broth, and like a fligh of lacon, he never had his deserts until he was lung up. He regretted to have to say that there were gentlemen in the licuse who answered that description. The recolution was then adopted, and the House proceeded to fusions relating to the District of Columbia, but made no substantial progress therewith owing to opposition manifested in dilatory tactics and otherwise to the traction railway scheme. Pending action upon this measure. Mr. Morrison, of Himols, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution ordering night, sessions for to day and Saturday's for the consideration of business, and Saturday's for the consideration of business reported from the committee on printing. Agreed to.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, submitted the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill.

Pending sction, the House (at 5 o'clock) took a recess until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the House passed

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSON.

At the evening session the House passed the following bills reported from the committee on labor:

To prevent the employment of convict labor such alich Inher upon pub is buttitus; and other public works.

Assembly the act to probable the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States.

To rotect mechanics, laborers, and servants in the District of Commbia in their wares.

A Senate bill providing for the payment of yor dien government employees for Decoration lass and the Fourth of July.

Directing the commissioner of labor to make an investigation in research to convict labor in the United States.

the United States.

The bill extending the provisions of the eight-hour law to letter carriers gave rise to some opposition, and, pending action, the House (at 11 o'clock) adjourned.

NOT A THING ACCOMPLISHED. The Last District Day Wasted to Kill the Cable Road Bill.

The District has little to thank the House for in what was accomplished yesterday. It was understood that the District should have the day, and it would be the last one have the day, and it would be the last one of the session it would get. The early portion of the day was lost, being absorbed by two members in personal explanation as to how certain interpolations succeeded in getting into the Eccord. When the consideration of District business was resched the first bill taken up was that incorporating the Washington Cable Railway Company, and the fight on it consumed the balance of the day.

An amendment was adopted providing that in narrow streets but a single track

An amendment was adopted providing that in narrow streets but a single track shall be laid, and then much time was consumed in voting on amendments (which were rejected) requiring the company to pay into the treasury a certain percentage of their gross carnings (varying from 5 to 50 per cent) to be used in the payment of interest on the delt of the District; for the sales of the framewheat to the highest delter. interest on the debt of the District; for the sale of the franchise to the highest bidder; for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the practicability of operating street railways in Washington by means of cables, and fixing the maximum rate of fare at 3 cents.

On every smeudment the question of no quorum was raised, accessitating a vote by tellers.

Mr. Parker, of New York, offered an amoundment fixing the maximum of fare at

amendment fixing the maximum of fare at 4 cents. The vote resulted, 72 to 58, no quorum, and a call of the committee was

smendment was adopted—127 to 4. On motion of Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, an amendment was adopted making it un'awful for the sompany to consolidate with any other railway company.

Mr. Johnson, of North Carolina, offered an amendment providing that the assessed value of the road for the purpose of taxa then shall not be less than \$30,000 per mile of struck truck.

of single track.
Mr. Milliken, of Maine, invelghed against Mr. Milliken, of Maine, invergeed against the management of the present railway lines in Washington, denouncing their lack of convenience, and declaring that they were apologies for horse car lines. The op-nesition to the pending bill was stimulated by the corporations now in existence, which bleeted to having their monopolies inter-fored with.

objected to having their monopolies interfered with.

The amendment was lost—41 to 102.

At this point Mr. Morrison offered a resolution that the night session be given over to the discussion of labor matters, which was adopted, and a recess taken.

DISTRICT VETERANS' PICNIC, A Good Time Notwithstanding the

Storm-To Be Repeated. Lightning, thunder, and rain accompanied the reporter of the REPUBLICAN to the Schuetzen Park, on the Seventh street road, last evening. It was the occasion of the grand reunion and festival given by the veterans of company A, Washington Light Infantry. They had been happy with a multitude of friends all day in the park, engaged in bowling, swinging, and cavalry charges on the "flying horses." The comcharges on the "flying horses." The con-initee of arrangements kept busy, till at last the park was beautifully decorated throughout its extent, and everything ready inst the park was beautifully described incuplious its extent, and everything ready for the crowning glory of the night. Ah: the sad disappointment! But let these gentlemen be homored for their efforts and good intentions. They were Messrs. George T. Bassett, T. J. Brashears, W. H. Hoover, Philip M. O'Bryon, George Kahl, W. E. Morgan, James A. Sheehan, and A. D. Cannon. The reception committee had a good deal to do during the evening, despite the storm, though their visitors were chiefly gentlemen. They were Cols. Lenuel Towers, James A. Taft, William G. Moore, Capts. M. P. Fisher, James Coleman, Harrison Dingman, P. M. Dubant, and Robert C. Stevens, Music, dancing, and fessiting went on within the halls, and at intervals atood groups of the venerable braves, still merry and active as boys, reviving the memory of the rebellion time; of course they—

viving the memory of the rebellion time; of course they— Fought their battles o'er again, And thrice they routed all their foes, And thrice they slew the slain! As the weather had prevented a satisfactory conclusion of the festival, it was resolved to try it over on Thursday, July 22.

Mexico's Minister's Residence. Mexico has decided to acquire for the use of its legation here a suitable site upon which to creet a building for the use of the which to erect a bit hing for the use of the minister and his attaches. The site se-lected is understood to be on I street, near the home of Chief Justice Walte. This will be the third government which has provided in this manner for its legation, both England and Germany owning the houses in which their representatives live,

The fronts of houses \$11 and 516 Eleventh rect southwest fell out at 800 o'clock last effect softwest reli out a sol of cook assi-night, exitering the furniture and other house-hold goods into the street. No one was in-jured. The amount of the damage could not be learned. The houses were owned by Mrs. Thomas, corner of Teuth and P streets south-

SPORTING INFORMATION.

NATIONALS "DONE UP" BY THE GIANTS AND BAD UMPIRING.

Regatta at Pay Ridge-Ross and Court ney the Winners-Horse Races, Entries, and fletting-"Gerhardt's Great

The ball game yesterday between the Nationals and New Yorks was an exciting and interesting exhibition of the national pastime, and although the visitors came out victorious local patrons cannot complain of the merits of the contest, as had the home boys been given a fair chance the game would have been thefrs. However, it is an extremely hard matter to play ball against ten men, especially when the tenth man is the umpire, and that is what the Nationals

extremely hard matter to play ball against ten men, especially when the tenth man is the umpire, and that is what the Nationals had to do yesterday. Curry's umpiring was had enough on Vednesslay, but yesterday's extiliation was tenfold worse, and the Nationals received the benefit of the most atrocious decisions that over an umpire has rendered a Washington. It seems rather strange that all the cast off and incompstent umpires which other cities refuse to tolerate are sent to our city and when a good umpire is assigned here he should be so quickly sent elsewhere.

Madigar, the young amateur, was put in to pitch for the home citie, and did remarkably well, and had be any show at all on balls and strikes the base hits made off bis delivery would have been very fow. He has all the curves, quite an amount of speed, and used rare good judgment for one so young and inexperienced. With a little more knowledge of League batters he may be relied upon to do go good work, and is, beyond doubt, a coming twirler.

The Nationals took the first turn at the bat, and were reirred without scoring, although they had a man on second and third. The visitors were also biasked, and it was not until the fourth inning that a run was secred. At this point the local lads made their first tally by Corcoran reaching first on a safe hit, stealing second, going to third on Crane out at first, and home on a wild pitch. This lead the Nationals held until the sixth inning, when, after Connor and Ward, the first two batters for the "Giants," had been put out, Gillasphe hit for a base, went to second on a wild pitch and on Dorgan's high fly to left field, which was beyond question foul, but which the great and only umpire of the League—Curry—declared a fair hit, Gillasphe hit for a base, went to second on selled base hits and a double, Gilligan opened up the nittle inning for the Nationals as Mutrie's had earned three runs by making four single base hits and a double, Gilligan opened up the nittle inning for the Nationals as Mutrie's had earned t

NATIONAL BUBLEO, A.F. INEW YORK, R. B.R. FO. A. R., Force, Bb., 0 2 1 0 0 0 'Ro'ko, of 0 0 2 0 0 Entroll, BL. 0 0 3 1 0 Countor, bb. 0 0 5 0 0 Saker, 1b., 0 1 9 0 3 Ward, sa., 1 1 3 0 0 Hues, cf., 0 3 1 0 0 GU/apac, ff. 2 2 3 0 0 Chow [a,25 0 0 5 2 0 Dorgan, ff. 2 2 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 O'Ro'ko, cf 0 3 1 0 Counor, b. 0 9 0 5 Werd, ss.... 1 1 0 0 GU'spte, if 2 5 2 0 Dorgan, rf. 2 0 5 0, Eder bk 3b 0 3 2 0 Deasly, c. 0 Corem'n.as 1 1 0 5 0, E-ter bk36 0 2 3 G Algan.c. 6 1 3 2 0 beasty, c. 0 1 6 Crane, ff., 1 1 2 1 1 Keefs, p., 6 2 0 Medigan, p 0 0 0 2 3 Gern'df, 2b 6 0 2 Total 2 9 24 13 4 Total 5 12 27 11 6

games that have previously been played be-tween these clubs have been close and ex-citing it is more than probable that to-day's contest will also be an interesting exhibi-

GARLIS ELSEWHERE. Karsas City, Mo., July 15.—The Cowboys and no show to-day sgainst Anson a big men-yerybody hit Weidman, white McCornie's seld the home team down to four straggling

core: | hillodelphia..... 2 0 2 0 0 0 1 6 x - 5 | hillodelphia..... 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 9 3

"Joe Gerhardt's EBEAT CATCH."

"Joe Gerhardt's appearance on the field," rays the New York World's account of Wedlessiay's game between the New York "Gauts" and the Nationals, was into shead for quite an ownton. Upon going to the bat for the first time he was presented with two handsome cases of alterware, the gin of the Creighton laise fiail Club, in which organization he made his first appearance. The displayed heading of the displate was, "Gerbardt's Great Catch—He Fergures Two Borces of Silverware at Washington—In House of the Event the Giants Defeat the Capital City Grays in Fine Style." YESTERDAY'S BEGATTA AT BAY BUDGE,

of a mile. Tremont wen by eight lengths: flavelier second, a neek in front of Queen Elizabeth third. Time, 1995.
Third wae-The larreight stakes, for 3-year-olds, one and one-half falles. The Bard wen by three lengths; quite second, two lengths in front of Winifred third. Time, 2-6-5.
Fourth race-one and one streenth miles. Favor won by one length: Elizabeth 8-coad, two lengths in front of Heartscase third. Time, 7-12.

Fifth race-Selling race, one and one-six-teenth miles. I stretth won by four faugles, Phil Levels second, two lengths in front of Whizzig three. Time, 1975; Sixth race-A steeplechase over the short course. Col. Watson won by one and one-half laughts Joe Shelty second, two lengths shead of Charley Epps third. Time, 323.

of Charley Episthird. Time, 303.

Chicago, July 15.—First race—One mile. Bob Fisher won easily, Lautto second, Solid silver third. Time, 1:4.

Second, race—Five-righths of a mile. Ban Bowman won by a length, Jacobin second, Withrow third. Time, 1:80.

Third race—two and one-fourth miles. Volate and Lucky B walked over, the last manced finishing first.

Extra race—One and one-cighth miles. After won by a head, fluchanan second, Modesty third. Time, 1:805.

Fourth race—One mille, Warrenton won, Handy Andy second, Body bowling third.

Tina, 143).

Fifth ra e—over birdles, one and one-half miles. George McChillough won, Will Davis second, Guy tidid, Time, 1732. ENTRIES AND DESTREE

Eng. 127, 2 to 1; Blizzard, 129, 5 to 1; Mentor, 123, 6 to 1.

STORTING TIME.

The race of the American Steam Yacht Club, which began at Larchmont yeaserday, was the record race of steam yachts that has ever taken place in the world. A review and parade of the facet will be held at New London, Come, to-day.

The entries for the sweepstake race—5000 cm. tames, with Skyton added—which takes place in England Ang. 30, have closed. The following are entired: Teemer and Ross, of America, Berch, Matterson, and Kamp, of America, It was an pretty frinting paid Joe Gerbardt at Washington yesteriave by the Crelimion Clob, Jac deserves the remembrance of his old clubmates, for he has gained honors on the dispending of the Medical Company, is produced to the host of the Crelimion field of which the Crelimion system of the second field of which the Crelimion way, be produced to the Nationath have protested the received civil on the has gained played at betroft. Two ball shad been used. One ball was knacked fool over the fence when the Detroits were at the ball. The other ball Getzein had in the

THE CASE OF SENATOR PAYNE. Three Reports Thereon Submitted to

the Senate Yesterday. Three reports from the Sanate committee on privileges and elections upon the Payou case were submitted to the Senate yester-

The first one is signed by the four Demo-cratic members of the committee, Messes. Pugh, Saulsbury, Vauce, and Eustis and the second by Messes. Teller, Evarta, and Logan. These two reports agree in recom-mending that the committee he discharged from further consideration of the subject. The third report recommends an investi-gation by the Senate. It is signed by Messes. Hour and Frye. The concluding paragraph of the majority report is as follows: Your committee, having made a protracted

report is as follows:

Vour committee, having made a protracted and exhaustive examination of the matters referred to them, report, liest, that Henry B. Payne has not beau charged with having any lessonal knowledge of councerdon with or participation in any act, or any thing that may be some though of the mainty of the transmity of the treasury was pation in any act, or any thing that may have been done, that me member of the unditors of the treasury was pation in any act, or any thing that may be opinion, that the opinion, that the properties of the charged with any thing the opinion, the litery in the properties of the committee, and no witness representative, or other person has expressed the opinion, in the properties of the committee, and the wind and they were promptly certified to him. Two were from New England, one was from Pennsylvania, and the other was a South Carcilinan named innicoral in his election.

follows:

follows:

If upon further examinations made by the rate through its legislature or its courts, a case should be presented for renewed consideration by the Senate, within the rules and principles we have stated as governing the auton of the senate will be governed by what may then appear. As the whole matter now stands before the committee we concur in its judgment that an investigation should not be instituted by the feriate, and the committe view can be in the reasons which we have thus given.

The report signed by Senators Hoar and

The report signed by Senators Hoar and rive is also quite lengthy, and concludes y recommending the adoption of the fol-wine:

All the reports were ordered printed in one document and were placed on the cat-endar, to be called up at any time as a privileged matter.

SECRETARY LAMAR STEPS IN He Will Hereafter Direct the Changes in the Pension Office.

Commissioner Black has received a set-ack from President Cieveland that has back from President Cieveland that has made him feel unpleasant. Last week the commissioner, after a week of labor, selected 159 names from among his clerks and employes for dismissal from office. Among the number were many ex soldiers. President Cleveland was informed of Mr. Black's intentions and he sent word to the Sceretary of the Interior not to allow Mr. Black to make any dismissals; that such a course, if needed, should be done by the Secretary. Mr. Black later was summoned to the Secretary told him in a few words that hereafter he would make dismissals and appendiments in the pension office when he thought it necessary, and none were to be made without his order. The facts in the case leaked out among the clerks, who were all succertain of their positions, and a feeling of relief exists among them.

Buggy Smashed by a Locomotive.
A buggy containing W. H. Astop of 201 Pennsylvania avenue, was smashed at 2 is o'dock
yesterday afternoon when crossing the railroad track at Four-and-a-half streat and Virgula avenue southwest by being run into by engine 25% of the Baltimore and Potenao railpad. The railroad gates were not down a the time they should have been as a warning of the cugine's approach. Mr. Astop was uninjured.

The Weather,
For District of Columbia, Maryland, and
Vinitis-Local rains, followed by fair
weather, slightly warmer, variable winds,
Thermometric readings—3 a.m., 6557, 7 a, temperature, 68.77; maximum, 76.57; mini-mum, 66.57; mean relative humidity, 88.07; total precipitation, 1.61 inches.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL FUND.

DIFFERENT STATEMENTS AS TO HOW THE DEFICIENCY OCCURRED.

Ex-Trustee Brooks Claims That the Board's Estimates Were Correct-The Commissioners Rad Imporfees Data and Trouble to Fix the Amount

The school board minutes of Oct, 23, 885, show that Chairman J. H. Brooks, of the ways and means committee, forwarled to the commissioners a report of estimates for salaries of teachers in which it was stated that at the (then) present schedule rate and the probable recessary lowerse of teachers \$430,000 would be required in stated that at the (then) present schedular rate and the probable necessary locrouse of teachers \$450,000 would be required, fracted of \$421,000 previously estimated and submitted. The report stated that the average per teacher must be increased from \$675 at that time to \$665. The report also showed that the beard of trustees in August, 1877, reduced the teachers' and officers' pay 10 per cent., and by failure of Congress to appropriate a sufficient amount of money for 1885. 4, they were reduced 2 per cent more, unsking 18 per cent, reducition in him years. At the meeting of the school board New, 24, 1885, Mr. Brooks aubmitted a memorandum for the information of the board in which is said:

The dety of the concussioners requiring them to estimate for the apport of every 45-partment of the listrictsovernment, and also for the part support of the partment of the bistrictsovernment, and also for the part support of the partment of the bistrictsovernment, and also for the part support of the partment of the par

that in the school board estimates the pay of teachers had been increased without their knowledge.

Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the subcommittee in obsays of the District appropriations, stated that the appropriation committee found that the school board had been evading the law by having about 36 subassistant teachers at salaries of \$250 per atmum. Those the committee aimed to do away with, but provided for an increased number of full teachers, For the year 1883 there were 505 teachers, at an average salary of \$665 per year, making the total \$355,825; for 1884, 525 teachers, are an average salary of \$670, making the appropriation for salaries of teachers, \$371,856. The commissioners asked for 506 theachers (inclusing the subassistants, or, as the committee consider them, "blind" teachers). The commissioners asked for and sixty more than the whole number asked for and sixty more than the mumber of regular teachers.

Mr. Wilson stated further that the oely exception he took to the published statements in reference to the appropriations for the schools was the fact that his committee have been charged with creating a deficiency.

ee have been charged with creating a defi-

New England, one was from Ponusylvanis, and the other was a South Carolinian named Pinckney. The latter graded high, and the officer, with a chuckle of satisfaction, said: "Ah, that is a good old southern rame. No doubt a bright young Democrat. I will appoint him." Accordingly, Mr. Pinckney was notified of his appointment and presented himself for his commission. But the officer, who expectd to see a courtly representative of one of the south's best families, was well nigh paralyzed when he discovered that Mr. Pinckney was as black as the ace of spades, and so far from heing a Democrat was an active Republican black as the acc of spatics, and so far from being a Democrat was an active Republican wire puller. He got his \$1,000 elerkship all the same, but the auditor will judge less by names when he makes future appoint-ments.

FINENDSHIP, LOVE, AND TRUFH The Grand Ledge of Odd Fellows to Annual Session.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met at cesion was spent in the discussion of rebe installation of the newly elected officers A project is on foot among the Odd cllows of the District to get up an excursion and the control of the control fellows of the District to get up an excursion party to attend the session of the Sover-eign Grand Lodge of the World, which will be semble in Boston on September 29 next. The session will be of great import-sice to Odd Fellows, and the attendance of the fraternity on that occasion will be very large, as the question of a permanent location for the Sovereign Grand Lodge will be discussed.

fill be discussed.
Grand Master Crandell stated last night. Grand Master Crandell stated last night that the Soverskin Grand Lodge committee had failed to give the least indication of what city they would recommend as permanent abode of that bedy. He hoped, however, that Washington would be the chosen spot. It presented the most reasonable arguments as being the best place for that body.

A Horse Palls in a Trap. nt night by falling into a man-trap on Four-nd-a-half street, near C southwest.

Fifth Maryland in Summer Camp. ALLANDS CITY, N. J., July 15.—The 5th Mary-land regiment arrived here this morning from Baltimore on a special train. They came 193 strong, and the whole city is devoted to their intertainment. They were met at the depot by the mayor and city council and all the day efficials, besides a large conscittee of promi-nent citizens and business men.

A bill to retire Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, with sink of major, was reported to the Senate res-erlay with invocable recommendation.

Mr. Sewell, from the Senate committee on military affair, repeated a bill authorising the retirement of tion, a verell, what rank and pay of captain of cavairy.